

iii. 829; DC. Prodr. vii. 607. Var. *angustifolia*, Ait. Hort. Kew. ii. 68 (1789); Pursh, Fl. 291. Vars. *subulata*, *minima*, and *oleifolia*, G. Don, l. c. (1834). *A. rosmarinifolia*, Pursh, Fl. 291 (1814); G. Don, l. c. *A. Polifolia*, var. *rosmarinifolia*, DC. l. c. *Rhododendron Polifolium*, Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, i. 287 (1772).—Arctic regions, extending south in Europe to Great Britain, and in the mountains to northern Italy; in Asia to Japan, &c.; and in America to Sitka (various collectors); Lake Huron (*Todd*), and “mountains, New York” (*Durand* in Herb. Thurber). Very local in temperate America, but to be expected on the mountains of northern New England.

A. GLAUCOPHYLLA, Link. (Fig. 2). Similar in habit: leaves white beneath with close fine pubescence: branchlets and bud-scales glaucous: flowers on thickish curved pedicels rarely twice as long as the urceolate corolla: calyx-lobes whitish, usually spreading: capsule depressed, turban-shaped, glaucous.—

Enum. Hort. Berol. i. 394 (1821). *A. Polifolia* of Am. authors in general. *A. Polifolia*, var. *latifolia*, Ait. Hort. Kew. ii. 68 (1789); Pursh, Fl. 291; Lodd. Bot. Cab. vi. no. 546; G. Don, l. c.; DC. l. c. *A. Polifolia*, var. *angustifolia*, Lodd. l. c. xvi. no. 1591 (1829), not Ait., and var. *revoluta* Lodd. l. c. xviii.



Fig. 2

no. 1725 (1831). [Loddiges ascribes the plants from which his plates were drawn to northern Europe, but probably they originated in America and later in cultivation were supposed to be European.]

A. Polifolia, var. *glaucophylla*, G. Don, Gen. Syst. iii. 829 (1834); DC. l. c. *A. americana*, Hort., and *A. canadensis*, Hort. acc. to DC. l. c. (1839).—In sphagnum swamps and wet mossy shores and banks, from Aillik Bay (lat. 55°), Labrador to Lake Winnipeg, south to Minnesota, Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

RECORDS OF SOME PLANTS NEW TO MAINE.—On July 13th, 1902, while I was collecting along the water front below Bangor in company with Mr. F. M. Billings, we found a number of specimens of vetch-like leguminous plants growing in the gravelly ballast, which had been left there by some Italian vessels. Not being able to identify

them I referred them to Mr. M. L. Fernald of the Gray Herbarium and he has determined them as *Lens ervilea* L. and *Lens esculenta* Moench. The plants were growing together and I had supposed they were all of the same species until I submitted them to Mr. Fernald, though after knowing the truth I was able to see that they were quite different from each other.

On Aug. 10th, 1902, I collected specimens of a plant which was growing in various localities such as the rear of outbuildings, dumps and similar waste places, and which though sparingly occurring was seen in at least four localities in Bangor. Mr. Fernald pronounces this to be *Nonnea rosea* Link of Europe.—O. W. KNIGHT, Bangor, Maine.

THE ULOTHRICACEAE AND CHAETOPHORACEAE OF THE UNITED STATES.¹—The plants included in the two families considered in this memoir are distributed all over the world, occurring abundantly in fresh water, and to a less extent in salt. Although the genera are pretty well marked, the species have been much confused, and practically no critical work has heretofore been done on the American forms. The present memoir is a careful attempt to clear up the American field, and will be very welcome to all algologists. Dr. Hazen has studied the living plants, both in the field and in the laboratory, for several years; he has had at his command all the literature and exsiccatae of the subject; and the result will probably be the standard for a long time to come. The principles adopted in the nomenclature may be best understood by two quotations:—p. 139, “In nomenclature, the Rochester code has been followed generally, though perhaps not with absolute rigidity in the case of one or two generic names”:—p. 136, “One great source of confusion has been the incorrect determination of specimens, particularly manifested in the practice of forcing a given form into a certain species, or in other words, stretching a specific diagnosis. . . . In case of doubt it is much less confusing to make a new species.” As a result of the principle given in the first quotation, together with the principle of anchoring the generic name to the first species described under it by its author, two changes are made in generic names: *Tribonema* Derbés and Solier, in place of *Conferva*; *Myxonema* Fries, in place

¹ Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, Vol. XI, pp. 135-250, Pl. 20-42.